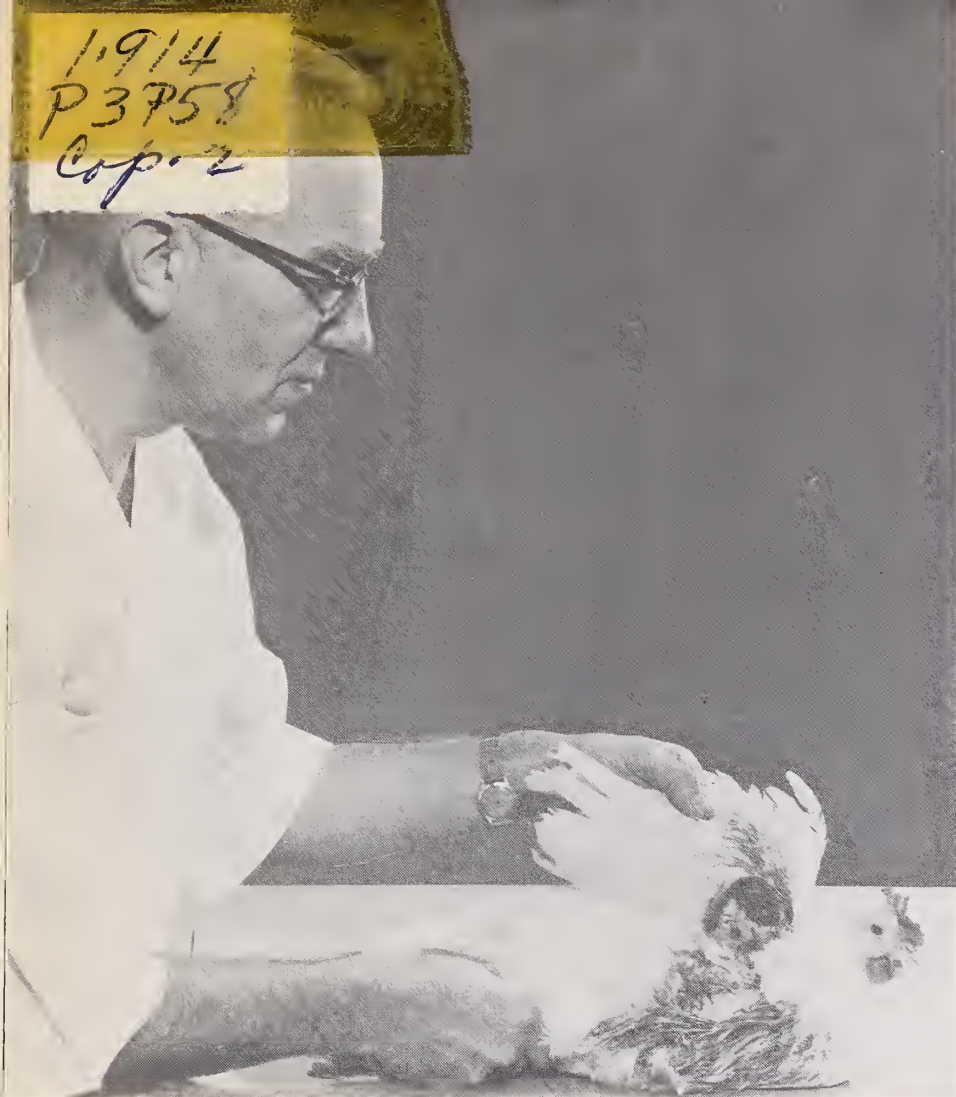


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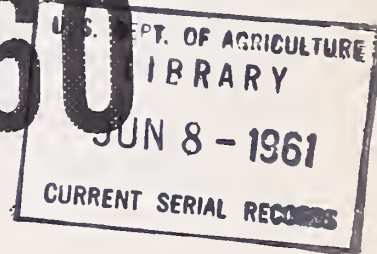


Bn - 10878X - A virus-caused poultry cancer proved to be contagious among chickens in experiments by Agricultural Research Service scientists at East Lansing, Mich. The study may aid in the battle against other types of animal and human cancer. (Press Release

USDA 2187-60.)

## RESEARCH IN THE NEWS ...

# 1960



U. S. Department of Agriculture research yielded important findings in many fields during 1960. Basic discoveries advanced the prospects of greater control of biological processes. Improved breeds of animals, disease-resistant crop varieties, new techniques, and new processes and equipment were developed. Progress was also made in the regulatory activities of the Agricultural Research Service. The photographs here highlight some of the year's accomplishments.

Bn - 10565X - Rust-resistance found only in wild oat Saia (left) has been successfully transferred to commercial oat varieties (right). Wild oats (14 chromosomes) cannot be crossed directly with commercial oats (42 chromosomes). USDA geneticists made the transfer through an intermediary variety having 28 chromosomes (center). (Press Release USDA 1785-60.)



**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**Agricultural Research Service**

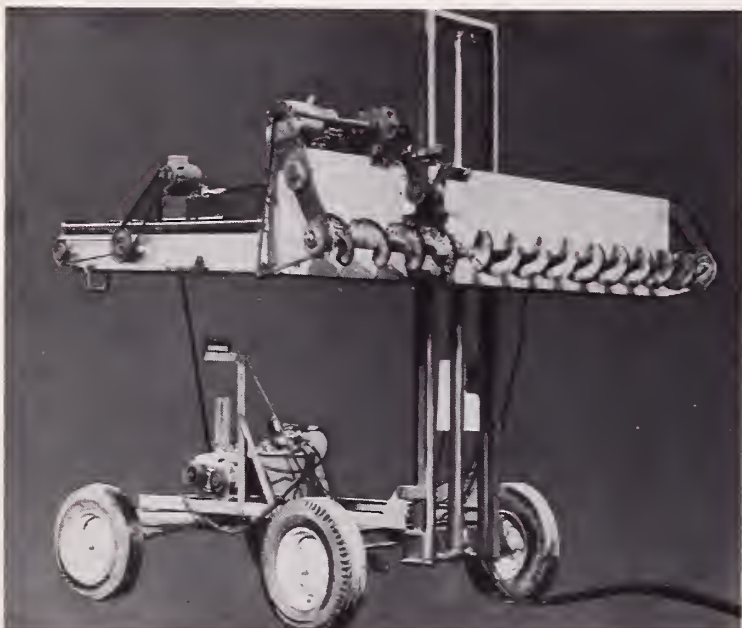
**Picture Story No. 130**  
**December 1960**

*Magazines and newspapers may obtain glossy prints of any of these photographs from the Photography Division, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Others may purchase prints (8 x 10) at \$1.10 each from the same address.*





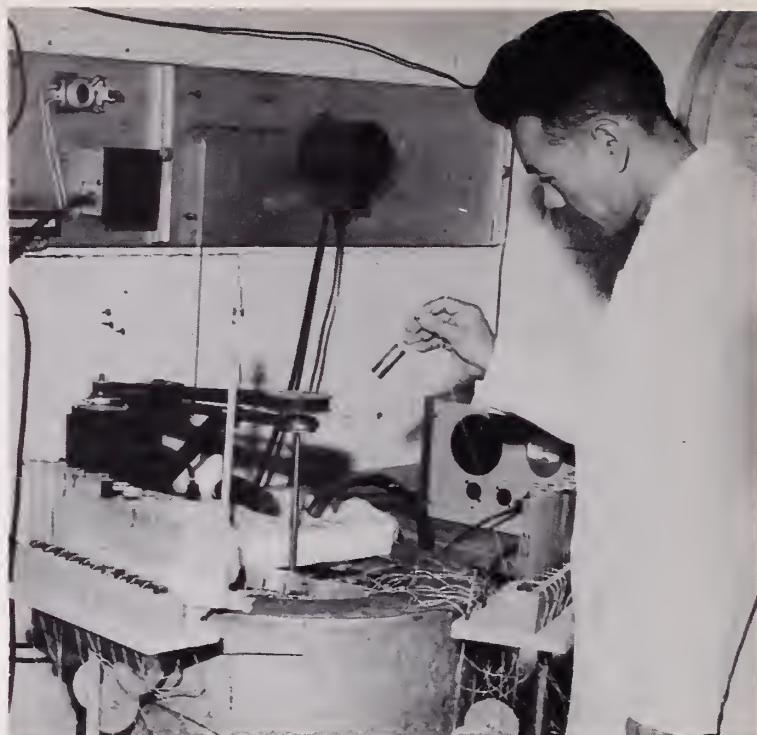
Bn-2244X - This rabbit helped a team of Federal-State scientists make a basic discovery about plant disease resistance. Flax plants containing protein globulins identical to those in a particular race of flax rust were found susceptible to the disease, while plants lacking the specific globulin were resistant. Rabbits were used in serological tests to isolate the protein globulins. (Press Release USDA 851-60.)



Bn-11115X - Saving time and labor in feeding animals is promised by this experimental automatic unloader for horizontal silos. The device, developed by agricultural engineers of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Washington Experiment Station, can handle up to 200 pounds of silage a minute. (Press Release 2497-60.)



N-31399 - In USDA poultry research at Glendale, Ariz., too much light given chickens or too young an age reduced egg production. Hen with good comb (left) had normal daylight (10 - 12 hours); hen with poor comb (right) had 16 hours of light each day. (Press Release USDA 2823-60.)



N-33550 - This scientist uses a highly sensitive soil psychrometer to find the relative humidity of a soil sample. The device, designed and developed at the U.S. Solinity Laboratory, Riverside, Calif., aids basic research that may lead to more efficient water use on farms. (Press Release USDA 3073-60.)

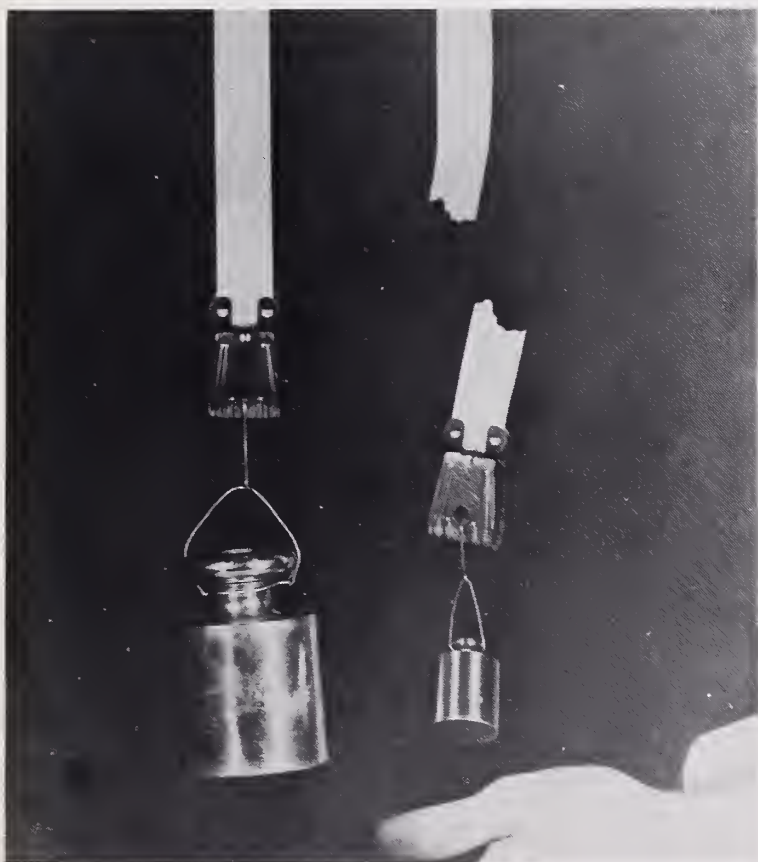


BN-10596X - Poultry farmer adjusts dial on distribution panel controlling experimental automatic poultry feeding system that can move 1,000 pounds of feed an hour. Agricultural Research Service engineers designed and installed the system in cooperation with the Illinois Experiment Station. (Press Release USDA 1503-60.)

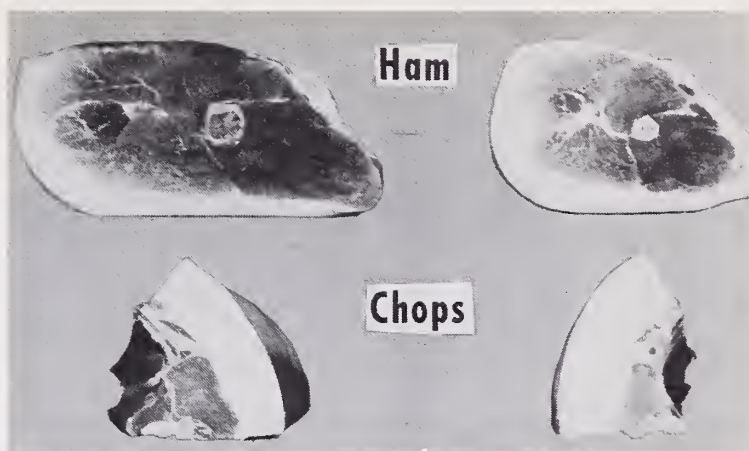




N-33784 - This lamb typifies hardy cross-bred Navajo sheep developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture researchers. The sheep produce both good feeder lambs and good quality fleeces and can withstand the rigorous environment of Southwestern range areas. (Press Release USDA 1757-60.)



Bn-9970X - Paper treated with dialdehyde starch (from corn, wheat, or grain sorghum) is 9 times stronger when wet than untreated paper. Industrial use of treatment, developed by ARS utilization research scientists, could provide market for 1½ million bushels of corn. (Press Release USDA 832-60.)

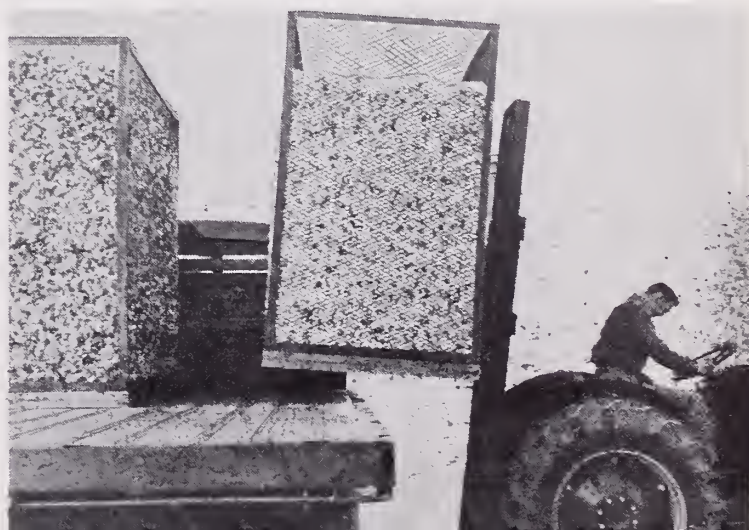


Bn-11979X - Larger and leaner ham and larger and meatier loin chop (left) came from 4th generation Duroc hogs bred for leanness on the basis of low backfat by Agricultural Research scientists at Beltsville, Md. Ham and loin (right) are from 4th generation high-fat line of Durocs. (Press Release USDA 1269-60.)



N-27059 - For many years USDA scientists have been developing safe and economic ways of using fats as feed additives. Today over a half million pounds of animal fats are used annually for this purpose. The publication "Utilization of Fats in Poultry and other Livestock Feeds" issued in 1960 reports on up-to-date practices. (Press Release USDA 2828-60.)

Bn-10879 - Cotton-picking timesaver. This easy-to-build basket filled with cotton can be left at the gin, which may save growers 6-8 hours a day waiting time. ARS engineers developed the harvest timesaver in cooperation with the S.C. Experiment Station at Clemson. (Press Release USDA 2202-60.)







N-32151-Shrinkproof and permanently creased wools are possible with new treatments developed by scientists at the USDA Wool Research Laboratory at Albany, Calif., to increase market for domestic wools. The treated wool slacks worn by these young women get the acid test in a fountain pool. (Press Release USDA 2976-60.)



PN-941-The young woman here is demonstrating a unique apron--one of a collection of women's wear designed for physically handicapped homemakers by clothing specialists of USDA's Institute of Home Economics. The designs feature comfort, convenience, safety, and attractive appearance. (Press Release USDA 1606-60.)



Bn-12062X-Research by USDA's Institute of Home Economics is contributing more complete and exact knowledge about the nutritive value of foods. This basic knowledge was applied in the preparation of the Institute's publication "Food and Your Weight," issued in 1960. (Press Release 3418-60.)



Bn-9551X-A new chemical lure that attracts male melon flies of all ages permits detection of infestations before the insect can build up damaging populations. The lure was developed by USDA chemists and entomologists in Honolulu, Hawaii. (Press Release USDA 833-60.)



N-37935-Brucellosis--a serious livestock disease that also affects humans--has been eradicated from New Hampshire and 22 counties in six other States. More than half the States and 64 percent of the counties in the United States--plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands--now qualify as modified-certified brucellosis areas. (Press Release USDA 2777-60.)